PART III.
LINCOLN
PAGES 1 TO 8.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS HE WAS KNOWN DURING HIS LIFE

Before He Was President and After His Personality Touched Lives of Local People Who Recall Important Incidents Vividly

Lincoln and the Union Pacific

General G. M. Dodge's Story.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S part in locating the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad has not been generally understood. General Grenville M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, who was in charge of the location and early work of construction of the road, tells of his meetings with President Lincoln.

"I was privileged to see Abraham Lincoln but twice during his life. The first time was in the fall of 1859, when he addressed a meeting here in Council Bluffs," said General Dodge. "The second time was during the war at the time I was in command at Corinth, Miss., as a brigadier general, when I was ordered by General Grant to report to President Lincoln in Washington.

"I had known of Mr. Lincoln some time prior to his visit to Council Bluffs, as he was the owner of some lots in Council Bluffs, while the owner of the adjoining property was Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio. It was through Mr. Lincoln's ownership of Council Bluffs real estate that I first came to know him.

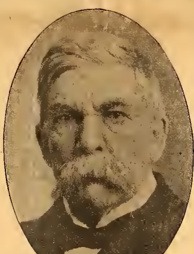
"I next saw Mr. Lincoln in Washington in 1863, during the civil war, whence I had been ordered by General Grant at Mr. Lincoln's request. I did not see him again after my Washington interview with him. I was in command of the western military department at St. Louis at the time of his death. My estimate of President Lincoln is that he was one of the greatest men that this country has ever produced. In my two interviews with him I came to know him well. He was far-seeing and seemed able even in the awful turmoil of war to comprehend the great needs of the country when war should cease.

"I have been invited to deliver an address upon President Lincoln in Council Bluffs at the centenary celebration of his birth next month and will there endeavor to go more into detail of my acquaintance with him."

In the February issue of Appleton's General Dodge, in alluding to Mr. Lincoln, accords to him the full measure of credit for his participation in events that made the building of the Union Pacific railroad possible. In this article General Dodge says: "My first work in an engineering corps was in 1853 on the Chicago & Rock Island railroad, as it built westward from Chicago. We made a survey for the extension of this line across Iowa to the Missouri river and established the terminals in Council Bluffs. I bought the eighty acres on which these terminals were located and subdivided the tract, a portion being taken by the Rock Island interests and a portion by Council Bluffs citizens. Some of the lots of the railroad company were taken by N. B. Judd, the general attorney for the road. He was a prominent Illinois republican, the intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, and his representative in the debates with Douglas. Mr. Lincoln's attention was drawn to the progress of the road westward and to the opportunities it offered. He therefore bought from Mr. Judd a portion of his interests in this tract, and his visit to Council Bluffs half a century ago was for the purpose of seeing the country and looking after his real estate interests. I was just then returning from making a reconnoissance westward for the proposed Pacific railroad and reached Council Bluffs at the same time as did Mr. Lincoln. We both stopped at the Pacific hotel. After dinner Mr. Lincoln sought me out and made many inquiries of me regarding the country west of the Missouri river. He was much interested and expressed himself as believing that there was nothing more important before the nation at that time than the building of a railroad to the Pacific coast."

Of his second interview with Mr. Lincoln, then president of the United States, four years later, General Dodge says: "When I reached Washington and reported to the president I found that he had called me to Washington to consult as to the proper place for the initial point of the Union Pacific railway, which under the congressional act of 1862 he was empowered to select. He had not forgotten our conversation on the porch of the Pacific hotel at Council Bluffs. I found him well posted in all the controlling reasons covering such a selection and we went into the matter at length and discussed the arguments presented by the competing points. After going over all the facts that could be presented to him, President Lincoln finally fixed the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad where our surveys determined the proper locality—at Council Bluffs. After this discussion of the location he took up with me the question of building the road. The law of 1862 had failed to bring any capital or men to undertake the work, and I said to him that in my opinion private enterprise could not build the road. Mr. Lincoln said that the government had its hands full and could not undertake the work, but was ready to support any company to the fullest legal extent and amend the law so as to enable such a company to issue securities that would furnish the necessary funds. I went to New York and informed my associates in the enterprise the result of my visit with the president and what he had said. They were greatly encouraged and immediately went to work on the preparation of the measure, which was afterward presented to congress and passed as the Union Pacific bill of 1864. Under this bill the road was built in four years, although congress had allowed ten years for its construction.

"I feel that it was Lincoln's faith, energy and comprehensive grasp of what the building of the road meant to the United States that induced congress to pass liberal laws and made it possible to raise the funds to accomplish the work."



GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Who Consulted With Lincoln About Building the Union Pacific Road.

Member of Lincoln's Bodyguard

J. W. Nichols Saw Him Often.

J. W. NICHOLS, watchman at the postoffice building, Omaha, belonged to Company K, 150th Pennsylvania infantry, that was detailed in August, 1862, as the personal bodyguard for President Lincoln, and continued on that duty at the White House until June, 1865. Mr. Nichols says:

"I saw Mr. Lincoln almost daily from August, 1862, until his death, the early morning of April 15, 1865, and was afterwards one of the bodyguard for President Andrew Johnson until our final discharge from the service in June, 1865. We were quartered in temporary barracks just south of the Treasury department building in the White House grounds. It was our duty to escort Mr. Lincoln to and from his summer home at the Soldiers' Home during the summers. We all came to know him personally and he knew most of us by name. Tad Lincoln was at our quarters most of the time.

"Tad was a most lovable young fellow, and was the favorite son of the president, and for this reason I think Mr. Lincoln always had a very kindly feeling for Company K. One thing that always rather amused me regarding Mr. Lincoln was the way in which he would respond to a salute. He always wore an old-fashioned plug hat, and in returning a salute he would awkwardly swing his long right arm around back over his shoulder and grasp his hat by the top instead of the rim and then bring it down in front of him. I often thought he did this more for the fun of the thing than to really return a salute. He would much sooner grasp a person by the hand and shake it kindly and warmly. Mr. Lincoln was one of the kindest and best of men. His face in the later years of the war always wore an expression of the deepest sadness. He seldom smiled, but whenever he would meet a soldier, no matter how humble his rank or however dirty or ragged were his clothes, Mr. Lincoln always stopped him and spoke to him in the kindliest manner.

"I shall never forget the night of his assassination. Yet I had a premonition that something was going to happen, but did not connect Mr. Lincoln with it in any way. We had all been on the Peace Jubilee parade that day and were pretty tired. Mr. Lincoln sent word out to the company that it need not go on duty that evening, as he was going to the theater and would not need a guard. Two or three of the boys went to the theater that night, and when the president was shot one of them came running down to the barracks and told us. The company was under arms in an instant and we double-quicked up to the theater and were the first troops on the ground. The commanding officer immediately took charge of the situation and we drove the populace back from the front of the theater and then opened the way across the street to the Peterson house, where the president was carried. The Peterson house was a red brick, two-story house sitting above a high basement, a sort of French flat, and was one of a row of similar houses alongside. The president was carried up these steps and laid on a bed in the front room, I think, where he died the following morning at twenty-two minutes past 7 o'clock.

"Of course, everything was in the utmost confusion. Mrs. Lincoln fainted and it was thought for a while that she was dead. I think that those most affected by the tragedy were Secretary Welles, Secretary Stanton and Postmaster General Dennison. Secretary Stanton's grief was most pathetic. He said repeatedly as he leaned over the body of the dying president: 'No one knows, or will ever know, the sorrow of these years, nor how you and I have suffered and been misunderstood, and now I am left all alone, all alone.' Of course, very few people were admitted to the house, none in fact except those connected with the higher officials of the government. We remained on guard at the Peterson house until the dead body of the president was removed to the White House. We continued on guard there until the summer. And, oh, how we missed the gentle, kind face and greeting of Mr. Lincoln.

"There was not a man or boy of us but felt that we had lost more than a father in that great and good man. We had come to look upon him as more than mortal. Not that we stood in awe of him, but that we loved him and esteemed him more than any other mortal being."

Heard Lincoln and Douglas Debate

Judge Cockrell Knew Them Well.

JUDGE GEORGE C. COCKRELL, one of the local justices of the peace, is a man who not only knew Lincoln, but who also met him intimately the time the great emancipator was in Alton, Ill., for one of his debates with Stephen A. Douglas, and Judge Cockrell even acted as marshal of the day during that forensic contest.

It was on October 15, 1858, that two rivals for the senatorship from Illinois met in Alton for one of the debates that have since gone down in history as among the greatest of word battles. Douglas, being the leader of the political faction with which Judge Cockrell was affiliated at that time, registered at the latter's hotel, while Lincoln became a guest at the only other hotel in the town.

"Even on the day of the debate Lincoln was willing to go to see his rival, and they had a witty talk together at my hotel," says Judge Cockrell, recalling the occasion of the debate. "Many people came to see the two men, sentiment and popular opinion being about equally divided between the two at that time.

"Wagons were used by hundreds of farmers and their wives, buggies being scarce, and trips of fifty or sixty miles to hear one of the great debates were not uncommon. There must have been 15,000 people in Alton the time the debate was held there. And I was made marshal of the day, although I was only 22 years of age. It certainly kept me busy to look after that big crowd.

"Tall, awkward and homely, Lincoln's appearance was in marked contrast to that of his opponent in the debate, for Douglas was well-appearing. But there was no advantage in Douglas' address over Lincoln's, for Abe was a powerful speaker and he made just as much of a hit with the Alton people as Douglas did. He was popular with the women, too.

"Lincoln's whiskers were a reality during the time I knew him, when his debate with Douglas was going on. He shaved them off when he ran for the presidency two years later.

"Lincoln knew how to talk to the best advantage. Whenever he got rather serious in his speeches he would stop awhile and tell a story to get next to his auditors and liven them up, so that they never were given a chance to get tired. His power of holding an audience was one of his greatest assets. With plain language and great penetration of voice he held his audiences in rapt attention.

"Every one in the state had heard of Abe Lincoln, but it was the debates that brought him out before the country. I don't know but what Lincoln had things figured out pretty well about how his debates and later contests were going to result. He once told Douglas during the debates that Douglas might win the seat in the senate, but he could never become president on his slavery platform."

On the fiftieth anniversary of the Alton debate Judge Cockrell was invited to go to Alton to attend the reunion and the reproduction of the original contest between Lincoln and Douglas. He accepted with great pleasure and spent several days there. He has this to say about the reproduction of the debate:

"The platform for the speeches was in the same place by the city hall as the original one had been, and the Alton citizens had endeavored to reproduce, as far as possible, the scenes of fifty years ago. There was an immense torchlight parade, but only about 100 of the old crowd were alive to go to the reunion."

As to Lincoln's death, Judge Cockrell, who fought in the war, says:

"We had just taken a town on Mobile bay and were at Blakeley, Ala., when the news of Lincoln's death reached us. It threw the whole regiment into deep mourning, not only outwardly, but with personal feeling and great sincerity. The boys were spurred to fight all the harder when they learned the president had been killed."

When Lincoln Spoke at Council Bluffs

H. H. Field Recalls the Event.

H. H. FIELD, a pioneer of Council Bluffs, living at 150 Park avenue, that city, was present at the meeting addressed by Abraham Lincoln in Council Bluffs in the fall of 1859.

"I remember the visit of Mr. Lincoln to Council Bluffs very distinctly," says Mr. Field. "He came here by steamboat from St. Joseph, Mo. It was the year after his great debate with Stephen A. Douglas, and we all were curious to see and hear him. The political sentiment of this community then was strongly democratic and we were all admirers of Mr Douglas. The question of the extension of slavery to the free states had already been settled by the Missouri compromise, so the slave question was not bothering us to any serious extent. There was no particular demonstration over the arrival of Mr. Lincoln, or Old Abe, as he was more popularly known. He spoke in the old concert hall, corner of Sixth street and Broadway, where the opera house now stands.

"Judge Test, a former Indianian, but then in business in the Bluffs, spoke the same night. He was a democrat and was supposed to reply to Lincoln's address. I think that Mr. Lincoln was the guest of W. H. M. Pusey while in the city. I do not remember who presided at the meeting. Mr. Lincoln's speech was along argumentative lines similar to those presented in his debate with Douglas. He compared the conditions of the states where freedom prevailed with the slave-holding states and made an earnest plea for human freedom. He said that he would not interfere with slavery where it already existed, but was opposed to its further extension. He did not arraign the democratic party at all severely, and I rather think that he greatly strengthened the republican cause in his speech. He certainly made friends by his temperate address.

"Judge Test in his reply took the broad democratic ground and intimated that the democratic party was satisfied in leaving well enough alone. He denied Mr. Lincoln's charge that the democratic party blindly followed its leaders in whatever impracticable or radical measures they advocated. That was about the substance of Judge Test's reply and it was not much of a debate, after all.

"Lincoln made a good impression, as well as making lots of friends, by his visit to the Bluffs and the people remained his steadfast friends ever afterward.

"As I remember him, he was tall, awkward and ungainly, and also homely, but his earnestness impressed me, as it did all who heard him."

Omaha Woman Who Knew Booth

Mrs. Marrow Tells Interesting Story.

MRS. MARY A. MARROW, 3609 Charles street: "I well remember the night of President Lincoln's assassination. I lived in the same row of flats on Tenth street, between E and F Washington, about five doors from the Peterson house to which the body of President Lincoln was removed after he was shot in Ford's theater the night of April 14, 1865. I was then Miss Mary Sardo, my father was Nathaniel Sardo, who was then connected in an editorial capacity with the Washington Star. J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was well known to all of us young people living opposite Ford's theater. He occasionally took rooms in the Peterson house, because of its accessibility to the theater. I was a frequent visitor there, knowing William Peterson and his family quite well. Peterson has two daughters and one son. The daughters were intimates of mine and we very frequently went to the theater just across the street.

"On the evening of the assassination of the president I had been invited by Mr. Booth to go to the theater and see Laura Keene in her production of 'The American Cousin.' I had intended to go with the Peterson girls, but being a Catholic and the day being Good Friday, I did not go. I went to bed reasonably early that evening. About 10 o'clock my brother came to my room and called me, stating that the president had been shot over in the theater and to get up at once. I dressed hurriedly and went to the parlor window. The street was then thronged with an excitable mass of humanity and soldiers were hurrying up to the front of the theater. Shortly afterward a pathway was cleared through the crowd from the theater to the Peterson house, which laid directly across the street from Ford's theater. I saw the body of the president brought from the theater to the Peterson house. The military then forced the crowd back from in front of the house and theater.

"The body of the president was taken into the servants' room, which is on the first floor above a high basement of the Peterson house. The room was very small and but few people could get into it. We did not go into the Peterson house that night, but did the following morning after the president's death. Miss Peterson took me into the room and showed me the blood-stained pillows upon which President Lincoln's head had rested. That same day our entire family was placed under arrest under the presumption that Booth had secreted himself in our house. We remained under arrest only that day, for it had been ascertained that Booth at that time was rooming with Mrs. Surratt on H street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

"I have always believed that Mrs. Surratt was wholly innocent of any connection with President Lincoln's assassination. Booth and his confederates simply roomed there, and I believe that she was unjustly hung. She could not, by any possible means, know the personal character of any of her roomers, and hence know nothing of Booth."

DAVID DORN,
Who Saw Lincoln Shot.

Saw Fatal Shot Fired

David Dorn Witness of Murder.

DAVID DORN of Beatrice actually saw President Lincoln assassinated. Mr. Dorn was at Ford's theater in Washington that fatal night and saw J. Wilkes Booth fire the shot that ended in cold blood the life of one of the sublimest characters in history. He gives a most graphic description of this tragedy.

Mr. Dorn had served his country as a member of the First United States cavalry. He had been wounded and was in the hospital at Washington. He went to the theater that night on crutches and he believes had he not been crippled he might have caught Booth.

"I was sitting right across the theater from the president's box and saw the whole tragedy," said Mr. Dorn. "I was on crutches. The president's box was decorated with flags and the flag toward the stage side partly obscured a full view of all those in the box. But I think Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, Major Rathbone, Tad Lincoln and possibly another man and woman were in the box. Mr. Lincoln sat pretty well toward the front. Laura Keene was on the stage at the moment playing 'Our American Cousin.'

"I noticed that Mr. Lincoln was laughing at something in the play. Just then I noticed the curtain in the rear of Mr. Lincoln's box pulled apart and I looked squarely at the man as he came in. At first I thought he was one of the theater attendants bringing in a glass of water and decanter, for something shone in each of his hands.

"Just then a shot rang out and Mr. Lincoln seemed partly to rise from his sitting posture and then sank back and his head lunged forward and I saw a little trickle of blood running down his cheek. Mrs. Lincoln screamed and Major Rathbone rose quickly and turned to seize the man, who struck at him with a dirk knife and, breaking loose from Major Rathbone, put one foot on the rail of the front of the box and sprang toward the stage. His spur caught in the flag and Booth partly fell on the stage. Laura Keene screamed as Booth rose to his feet, limping and waving the dagger, spoke out in a deeply tragic voice, 'Sic Semper Tyrannis,' and then ran toward the rear of the stage.

"Some of the boys with me made an effort to get onto the stage and catch Booth, but they were held back and someone called out, 'Be calm, men, be calm; the president is only slightly hurt. The theater people have caught the assassin.'

"While I have suffered the tortures of the damned from my lost leg and have had to submit to two partial amputations, I never more regretted the loss of my leg than that minute. I could have caught Booth when he started to fall on the stage, for I was an active lad in those days before my wound. But there I was, helpless. All I could do was cry.

"Necessarily I was one of the last persons to leave the theater. Mr. Lincoln had been taken some little time before. The curtain had been lowered in the meanwhile, though it was raised shortly afterward, when one of the theater people came to the front and said that Booth had escaped out the back window and had ridden away on a horse. Soldiers filed in immediately afterward and took possession of the theater."

MRS. MARY A. MARROW,
Who Knew John Wilkes Booth.

GEORGE C. COCKRELL,
Who Knew Lincoln Well.

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Inside History of the Fiscal Measures of the Lincoln Administration

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ALMON F. CHASE, Mr. Lincoln's secretary of the treasury, was the soldier of some of the boldest measures of finance ever undertaken by a military establishment in a time of war. The problem was how to raise, by the establishment of an incontrovertible currency, the money so urgently and imperatively demanded; the successful floating of nearly $1,000,000,000 of loans; the creation of a new and untried national banking system by which the government could make bankers and capitalists the willing instruments during four years of the greatest crisis, financially, the desperate war which the world has ever witnessed.

These measures were described to me by the soldier himself. It was on a Sunday afternoon in the spring of 1864, in Washington, that I, as a financial officer of the government, had a long talk with him, who then was in S. Chase, and in a financial officer of the government, had a long talk with him, who then was in S. Chase, and in a financial officer of the government, had a long talk with him, who then was in S. Chase, and in

Horace White on a Critical Period in Life of the Republican Party

Influences That Worked Together to Bring About Results of Lasting Benefit

BY HORACE WHITE.

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THE critical period in the life of Abraham Lincoln and in the history of the United States was one of transition from the ante-bellum months succeeding his election to the war period. It is the commonly accepted idea that Lincoln he was the chief barrier against any number of the principles upon which he had been elected. This belief is well founded. He was a barrier at all important times, but the principal one, because he alone was in a position to be effective against the will of the South and the zeal of the others would have been of any avail whatever.

At Springfield, Ill., on November 20, 1860, there was a conference of the centers of Lincoln and Illinois, at which speeches were made by Lyman Trumbull, Leonard Swett, Jesse K. Dubois and Richard Yates Mr. Lincoln was present, but did not participate. The tenor of the speeches was to urge upon the incoming president of the time for his power and set course. He wished to be his friends for him, and to see whether the compromises in the slave holding states would increase or reduce. Trumbull in dwelling about the influence of this public sentiment, and Swett in dwelling upon the loyalty of the South and the words the following week in Chicago, and Lincoln listened to them and made no remarks beyond a part of his own speech.

Mr. Dubois said that for the remainder of organization gives entire confidence in the Republican party, and power and influence of the states will be left in its control. Yates said that the South was in a delirious state, and so perplexed that they choose and employ their own means of protecting property and preserving peace and order within their respective limits in the Union, and they will not be coerced into secession. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln are not responsible for his acts, and they would not have voted for him had they supposed he would do what he has done. Lincoln's speech, the pieces of the whole country that the point, upon which the republicans have stood, long and so persistently misrepresented, is now brought to a public test and placed beyond the possibility of a doubt. Disunion is not the object of the party, nor any part of its union, precisely because they propose to preserve the Union, and to secure to the states and citizens the rights and privileges that their home and firesides are to be endangered by the action of the federal government. With such "Now or Never" in the mouth, and all of the political preparations in the south. It will be a wonder if the South will not at once pass over against the North which these misrepresentations have so long and so strongly charged. Lincoln's inaugural address, Mr. Trumbull's speech and were printed in the newspapers, and the effect of Lincoln's handwriting is still preserved.

Lincoln Inaugurated.

The following letters from Lincoln throw light on the state of his mind immediately after the election:

(PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL)

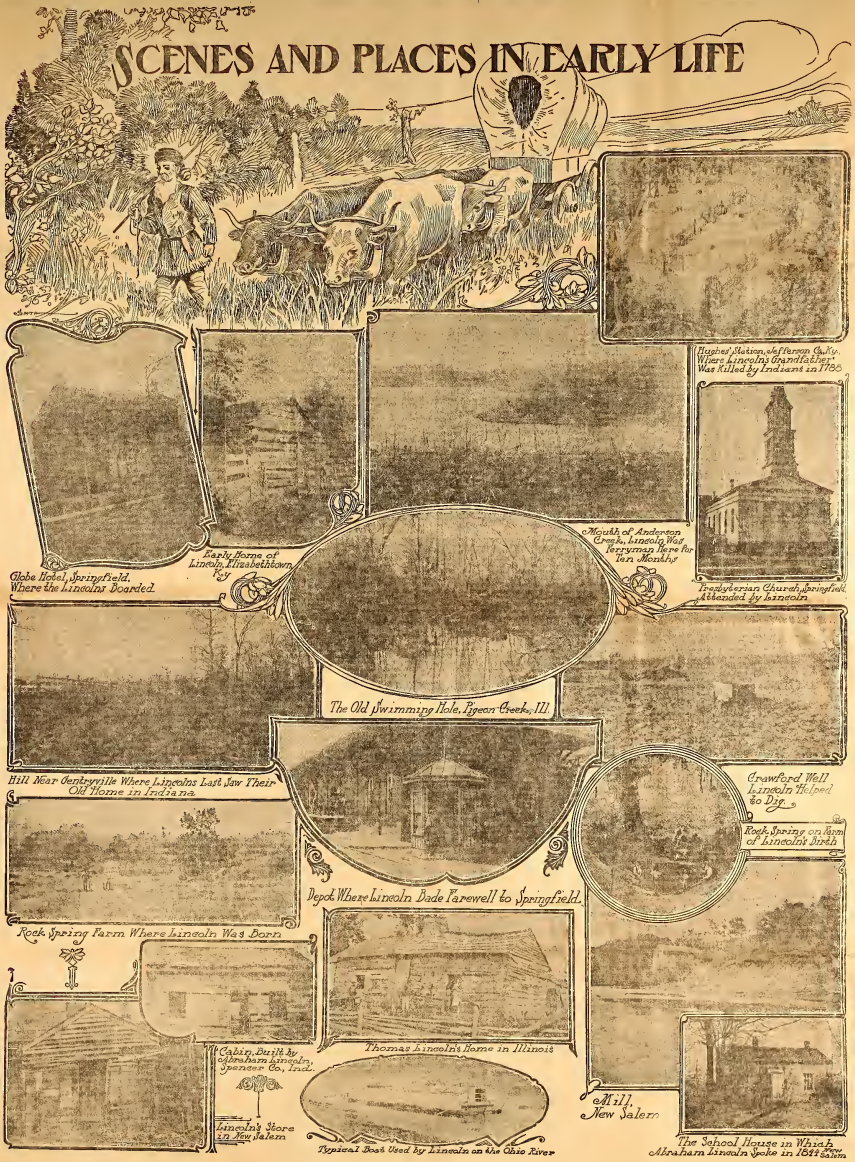
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 15, 1860.—Hon. B. Thurlbell My Dear Sir—Let there be no compromise on the question of extending slavery. If there be, all our labor is lost, and we may as well go home for again. The disagreement cannot be made whole among our friends now, if there be any such, we are done. Have none of it. Stand firm. The law is on our side, and time is on our side. Yours truly, hoping for you,

A. LINCOLN.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19, 1860.—Hon. Thurlbell My Dear Sir—Trouble is hard work to the mind and body, and so, again with three short words, I write you that I am well, and that I am anxious all well. I think would do much good if Mr. Douglas and his friends would spend a week in Boston. They do not touch the institution of slavery, and yet they do not touch it. Let them do so, and, if possible, call upon the south to do the same. Let the south see that we are patriotic, that we are willing to do anything that fairness allows, and that we will do anything that fairness does not allow. Let the south see that we are willing to do anything that fairness does not allow. Let the south see that we are willing to do anything that fairness does not allow. Let the south see that we are willing to

SCENES AND PLACES IN EARLY LIFE



His Love and Family

Mary Owen

Abraham Lincoln and His Family

Lincoln and His Son Thomas Known as "Tad"

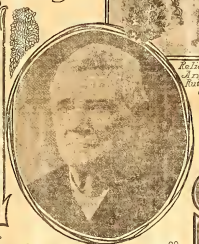
Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts from 1825 to 1834

Robert Todd Lincoln, in War Times

Relics of Ann Rutledge

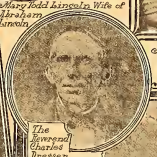
Mary Todd Lincoln, Wife of Abraham Lincoln

Joseph Hanks the Carpenter and His Wife Mary



Dennis Hanks Lincoln's Early Tutor

Sarah Bush Lincoln

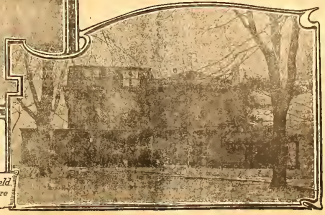


The Reverend Charles Dresser Who Married Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd

General Benjamin Lincoln

Grave of Sally Ann Lincoln Abraham's Sister (Marked With Flag)

Mary Ann Rutledge Mother of Ann Rutledge



Edward's Home, Springfield Where the Lincolns Were Married

Career of Abraham Lincoln as an Example for Young Men of Today

BY SENATOR BEVERIDGE

(Copyright, 1908, by the Chicago Tribune.)

WHEN a man rises to such heights as the world this speech be the prayer of all who hope well for him. May he be honorable, industrious and sane!

Personally, I believe in prayer. However, I do not believe that God permits men to pray for success in tangible and definite results before intelligently proved that such prayer is not sinnish. Neither is contrived and selfish. Of course, life is a terrible commodity, so serious that it is dreadful. But I must state it to emphasize the point I am making. The entire human mind is so constructed that there must be a reaction from extremes. There are in the world those who treat a man who has risen to such heights as Lincoln as if he had fallen from the sky. We see the wonder of wise counsel, but that counsel seems to be without the human element that some fellow human being has actually lived it out in the flesh. We like to be proved the Pollyfiddles for power and success. And so it is that Lincoln's life is a practical help to young men.

Lincoln's life is for young men because it shows that the idea of achieving success, right from a holement of conquering purpose, was that in the heart of the poets by "Pictureby Lincoln." It is said that the poet's dream is a mere vision that he cannot know then by heart. Alexander, Lycurgus and others of that short breed of human mastery produced no lasting results. Lincoln's purpose was possible on a lower level for successful, and his man can know how many inspire have been set to music that thrilled and commanded great public audiences, legislative bodies and finally the nation. Inspiration by young men hearing that the God-Jehovah's Inclination Inspiration to Great Demonstrations.

Become a Type.

The thing that stirred young men who has the stuff in him is something not the lives of great men achieve and thus throughout all history and is determining to do the like.

"For," says the world-wide young man to himself, "what any man has done I can do," and when the young man sees that he sees rightly and has taken the first step to prove it. So Abraham Lincoln became to us as much of a type and a model as Caesar and Alexander and Napoleon—a new type and a better pattern. Lincoln's life is for young men because it shows that the type of man who has risen must have lived the plain people, he made of little—all of it, perhaps—in due time he rise up to the general time we are still near the sill and our change more from the plain people. Without a little counsel he no inspiration to young men. Without a little counsel of a man of the plain people, of our country, a man of a type, distinctive and theoretical and, the life is a problem and can reach the young men of the plain people can not be inspired by the political structures and become Lincolnesque. And that means to be inspired to be honest, industrious and practical idealists, the achievers of visions, the realizers of dreams.

I find that most young men who are interested in the reading of literature, politics or science find some the latter of the idealists inspire—they come up through hard work and study and experience which they are wild, and I am sure that there are a million of them in this country. I am speaking among the working classes of our citizens who are not so interested and determined to make their lives count for something in the world. Lincoln's life is for such because it is a practical example to them that the Lincoln's life is a personal message—a direct message to them—a message by the model of that himself through the deeds and thoughts of a man who is their beloved American.

He Knew Poverty.

For Lincoln, too, was in the case with the young men of today, he was a poor man, he was a man who knew what was life, knew poverty, he bitterness, he disadvantage, he great handicap, and yet the power of which you, young men, are complaining Lincoln turned into the gold of achievement.

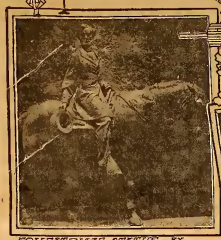
Advantage Turned to Success.

Lincoln attained a national reputation when a new propaganda of sound environments and of sound conditions of life had been created by the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Yet when it was proposed it was, of course, the Republican party, the party of conviction were more politicians. Even the party of the Democrats had more of a man or defending that one, of fixing up a ticket that would catch as many votes as of votes as possible. Nobody except the great democrats of the time cared for the set of principles believed in anything at all. The nominating speeches were tame, and the party of conviction, of principle, as well have been spoken by phonographs. The accepted platform of the hour scarcely not even the dreaming interest of the people. Lincoln had to fit out one set of men of them knew what it contained. But the other men did know what their purpose platform was. They believed in it; they fought for it; they understood the words that burned even through the lay minds of the people and made them feel the Great Debate. They had Lincoln's ideas, and therefore Lincoln's inspiration.

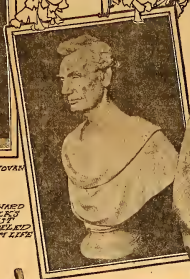
Pulled with His Hands.

But we are now coming to the larger things of life; let us get down to the main subject of this talk. Lincoln's life is practical, I have, felled practically, felled with his hands, felled with his hands, felled with his hands

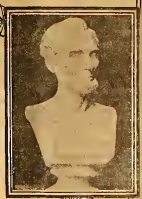
MONUMENTS and MEMORIES



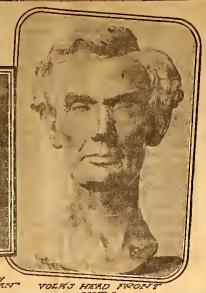
EQUESTRIAN STATUE BY O'DONOVAN



ST GAUDENS' WORK IN LINCOLN PARK

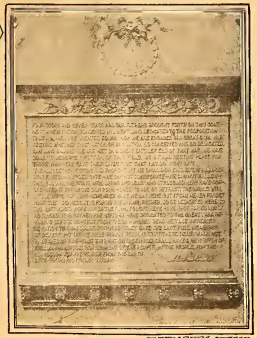


BUST BY O'DONOVAN



VOLK'S HEAD FRONT VIEW

LEONARD VOLK'S BUST MODELED FROM LIFE

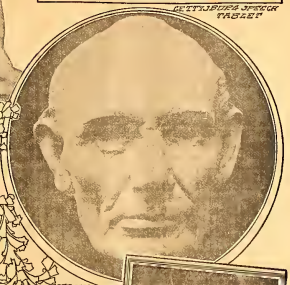


GETTYSBURG SPEECH TABLET

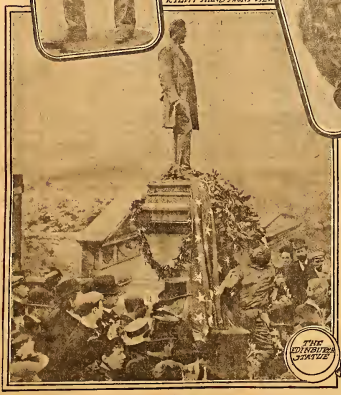
LEONARD VOLK STATUE AT ROCHESTER

RIGHT HAND FRONT VIEW

HANDS IN FRONT VIEW

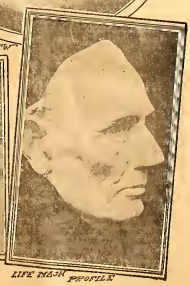


LIFE MASK FRONT VIEW



THE LINCOLN STATUE

BODY IN STATE AT THE CAPITOL



LIFE MASK PROFILE

February Sales That Mean Savings Unusually Great. Every Item Worthy of Your Special Attention

HAYDEN'S
THE RELIABLE STORE.

$1.50 Embrd. Monday 49c

The finest line of hand loom Swiss Embroideries, suitable for skirt and flouncings and white dresses, ever seen in Omaha, widths from 22 to 27 inches, the most popular patterns for the coming season. If you need a beautiful evening dress, graduation or first communion gown be sure to see this line Monday; regular $1.50 values, on sale at, per yard........ 49c

$1.75 Allover Embroideries 75c—New baby patterns, in Swiss and Nainsook, also a fine line of large figured allovers, all at the one price. Don't miss them.

Valentines

Special Sale Monday.

½c, 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 7½c, 10c and 15c Each.

The Best 200 yard spool Cotton at our Notion counter.....4c

Ladies' Dress Shoes

From the Adams & Heinze Co. Surplus stock of this well known factory, all leathers and styles, $3.00 and $3.50 values........ $1.89

100 Visiting Cards 50c

Ask to see our great offer for Monday on Visiting Cards, Invitations, Business Cards, Programs, Etc. We will save you easily 25% to 50% on all work.

Men's Dress Shoes

From the Spencer Shoe Company, Boston, Mass., all leathers, all new styles, $3.50 and $4.00 values; on sale at........ $2.50

Zion City and Elgin Laces

The greatest compliment possible to be paid to a lace department is paid to ours by these two great lace factories, when they in looking for the best outlet for their products in Omaha choose Hayden's Lace department for the exclusive sale of these laces. A special sale of these goods Monday at, yard........ 5c-7½c

Real Linen Laces........5¢

The best, most serviceable and popular now on the market, two lots on sale Monday, regular 10c and 20c values........5¢ and 7½¢

5c to 20c Laces at........2½¢

A clean-up of all odd pieces Torchons, Vals., Point Espret and Orientals, all at the one price.

A Big Mill Purchase

25,000 Yards of High Grade Silks

Foulards, Rough Silks, Rubaiyats, Rough Shantungs, Messalines, Taffetas, Peau de Cygnes, etc.

45c — Silks worth 85c yd; Silks worth $1.00
59c — Silks worth $1.25; Silks worth $1.50

A grand assortment of newest weaves and colorings. Over production of one of America's greatest silk mills, secured at a price far below actual worth. Sale begins Monday, Feb. 8th, at 8 A. M. prompt. Come early and secure first choice of the most magnificent lot of values ever shown in Omaha.

Four Splendid Black Silk Specials

$1.00 Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta, 27-in. wide, matchless at........59c

$1.25 Black Satin Messalines, 27-in. wide, quantity limited, at........89c

$1.10 Black Taffeta, oil boiled, 56-in. wide, great snap at........79c

$1.75 Black Messaline, all pure silk, 36-in. wide, at, yard........$1.15

Silk Petticoats Made to Measure. Inquire at Silk Dept.

Special and Attractive Inducements in our

High Grade Linen Dept. Monday

All our high grade Irish, Scotch and German table damasks, 2 yards wide, warranted pure linen, worth up to $2 yard, Monday, yard........98¢

All our pure linen, 70 inch table damask, full bleached, worth $1 yard, Monday, at, yard........59¢

Hemstitched table cloths, pure linens, measure full two yards, worth $2, Monday, each........$1.25

Pure linen, Irish and German dinner napkins, regularly sells for $3.50 dozen, Monday, for........98¢

Twenty-five dozens, strictly high grade Turkish and Huck Towels, a splendid variety, slightly mussed from great January sale, worth from 30c to 39c, Monday, each........19¢

Ten Pieces pure linen, Barnsley toweling, heavy and absorbent, regular 15c grade, Monday, yard........9¢

Mail orders filled while goods last.

Special Reductions on all Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads

In Our Mammoth High Grade Linen Department Monday

$1.25 Sheets, size 81x90, each........85¢
$1.15 Sheets, size 81x90, each........75¢
$1.05 Sheets, size 81x90, each........69¢
95c Sheets, size 81x90, each........59¢
85c Sheets, size 81x90, each........49¢
95c Sheets, size 72x90, each........75¢
90c Sheets, size 72x90........65¢
75c Sheets, size 72x90, each........59¢
70c Sheets, size 72x90, each........55¢
50c Sheets, size 72x90, each........39¢
15c Pillow Cases, size 42x36, each........10¢
15c Pillow Cases, size 45x36, each........10¢
17c Pillow Cases, size 45x36, each........11¢
20c Pillow Cases, size 42x36, each........14¢
20c Pillow Cases, size 45x36, each........14¢

Twenty-five high grade imported fringed Marseilles Bed Spreads, full size, cut corners, most elegant designs, well worth $6.00, special, Monday, each........$3.50

Fifty full size crochet bed spreads, hemmed, ready for use; worth $2.00, Monday, each........$1.00

Mail orders filled with care.

GRIFFON BRAND SHIRTS

fill every requirement of the most fastidious or the most frugal wearer; styles and patterns are the very latest and most pleasing, workmanship is the very highest class. If they cost more than some they more than make up for it in satisfactory wear. We are sole Omaha selling agents. Prices........ 98c UP

Another Great Season for

White Goods

All the new leading styles are to be found in our famous white goods department.

Embroidery Swiss in all the new patterns, both figures and dots, at, yd., 98c, 75c, 59c and........39c

Embroidery Batiste, in white and colors, at, a yard........98c and 75c

French Pique at, a yard........59c

Plain white Madras, 36-in. wide, per yard, at........50c, 39c and 25c

Mercerized Waisting for tailored waists, at, a yard........39c, 25c and 15c

French lawns, 45-in. wide, yd. 85¢ 75¢ and 49¢
Wash chiffon, 45-in. wide, yd. 98¢ 75¢ and 39¢
Sheer batiste, 45-in. wide, yd. 65¢ 50¢ and 35¢
Persian lawn, 36-in. wide, yd. 39¢ 25¢ and 19¢
Lingerie lawn, with soft finish, for lingerie waists, at, yard........59¢ 39¢ and 25¢

Wash Goods and White Goods IN OUR FAMOUS DOMESTIC ROOM

WHITE GOODS

500 pieces of white checks and small figures, worth 10c, at, yard..3½c

1,000 pieces of all kinds of white goods that sold up to 39c a yard, at, a yard........10c

500 pieces of white goods in fancies, India linons, long cloths, 40-inch lawns, at, a yard........5c

500 pieces of white goods, all kinds, worth to 25c, at, a yard........7½c

PRINTED WASH GOODS

1,000 pieces of lawns or fancies, batiste, etc., worth 12½c, yard........5¢

1,000 pieces of all kinds of new spring wash goods, all weaves and colors, worth up to 18c, at, yard........7½¢

2,000 pieces of all kinds of wash goods, worth up to 39¢, at, yard........10¢

ANY MEN'S WINTER SUITS OR OVERCOATS

in our entire stock, blacks and blues included [excepting uniform suits, fur and fur lined overcoats] $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00 and $35.00 values, at........ $12.00

See Clothing Clearance Ad Elsewhere in Paper.

Phenomenal Lace Curtain Bargains

A sale that embraces not only assortments almost unlimited but the advantage of selection from clean, perfect stock at prices beyond comparison, the lowest ever asked for goods of equal merit. It costs you nothing to look and will save you money to try Hayden's First. Every item here listed a value, which on examination you'll admit the best ever.

Irish Point Lace Curtains that sold at $8.50; sale price........$5.50
Brussels Net Curtains that sold at $9.50 pair; sale price, pair........$6.50
Cluny Lace Curtains in ecru or white, that sold at $7.50; sale price........$3.98
Cable Net, Brussels Net, Novelties, that sold at $5.00 pair; sale price $1.98
Cable Net Curtains, that sold at $3.98 pair; sale price, pair........$1.49
Corded Arabians, in ecru, worth $5.00 pair; sale price, each........98c

Brusselette Curtains, worth $5.00 pair; sale price, pair........$2.98

500 pairs of Lace Curtains in Cable Net, Barnett, Brusselette and Nottingham; a pair, at........$2.50, $1.98, $1.75 and $1.49

1,000 pairs Lace Curtains, pr. 98c, 75c, 49c

Regular 50c pair Lace Curtains, each........10c

Odd Lace Curtains in Brussels Net, Cable Net, Duchess, Cluny and Barnett, that sold from $5.00 to $10.00 a pair, at, each........98c

Odd Lace Curtains in Lot 2 go at........49c

Odd Lace Curtains in Lot 3 go at, each........25c

Muslins, Sheetings

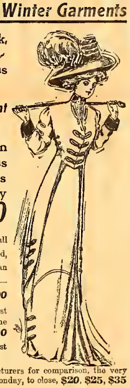
and Heavy Domestics—in our Famous Domestic Room

9-4 bleached Sheeting........18½¢
8-4 bleached Sheeting........17½¢
Lonsdale........7½¢
Hope........7¢
Good quality unbleached yd. wide Muslin, from the bolt, at........3¾¢
Fine quality unbleached........5¢
81-90 Sheets........39¢
81-90 2ds of Wamsutta........59¢
72-90 2ds of Wamsutta........49¢
72-90 good sheets........35¢
Best 12½c towel........7½¢
Best 15c towel........10¢
Best 18c towel........12½¢
Best shirting prints made........4½¢
Best Simpson shepherd checks 5¢
$1.00 Cotton Blanket........65¢
$1.50 Cotton Blanket........89¢
$6.00 Woolen Blanket. $3.75
$5.00 Woolen Blanket........$2.85

Order By Mail

We use every effort to give our out-of-town customers the benefit of our bargain sales. In nearly every instance reserving lots for the express purpose of filling any orders received within a reasonable time of sale. Try ordering by mail, you'll find it pays.

GRAND Final Clearance of Women's Winter Garments



Our Cloak buyer has left for New York, and instructions are: close winter garments regardless of cost or of previous selling prices.

Monday begins a Sale without precedent in its wealth of bargain offerings.

Your choice of any Winter Tailor Suit in our entire stock regardless of previous selling price, absolutely no reservations at one price, the lowest ever made by any Omaha house on such an offer, only........ $12.50

Winter Coats go at less than value of the linings and trimmings; garments that sold up to $40.00, in four great lots in this sale—$2.95, $5.00, $7.50, $10

Tailor Suits, worth to $18.00, all sizes, coats heavy sateen lined, all at one price, that less than the cost of making alone—choice Monday........$5.00

Beautiful One-Piece Silk and Cloth Dresses—All colors, best styles, trimmed with fine laces, embroideries and self tone braids; actual values to $30.00; sale price........$14.90

Fur Coats Monday at Half Price and Less.

Fur Scarfs Monday at Just Half Price.

200 New Sample Suits—Early spring styles sent by manufacturers for comparison, the very choicest offerings of the early season, greatly underpriced Monday, to close, $20, $25, $35

Don't Neglect this Rug Opportunity

A comparison of values is all that is necessary for recognition of their superiority.

$30.00 Axminster Rugs $19.98—9x12 size, floral and oriental patterns only; 25 in the lot. Sale price Monday

$30.00 Wilton Velvet Rugs $23.75—9x12 size, seamless, a beautiful line of patterns, greatest snap ever, at sale price.

$32.50 Body Brussels Rugs $25—High grade designs and colorings, 9x12 size, matchless at sale price.

$22.50 Brussels Rugs $18.98—Extra heavy, seamless rugs, 9x12 size, big range of new patterns, don't miss this.

9x12 Brussels Rugs, $16 value, will go in this sale, at...$12.08

9x12 Velvet Rugs—$20 value, will go in this sale, at........$14.75

9x12 Kashmir Rugs, $13.50 value, sale price—at........$9.48

9x11 Brussels Rugs, $12.75 value, sale price—at........$9.49

Mail orders filled. Send for catalogue. Let us measure your house for shades. We can save you money.

Money Savers for Monday

This is a special sale of the very best made goods at less than ½ what other stores charge today.

Extra large No. 9 heavy 14-oz solid copper Wash Boiler, the best made Lisk Quality; price $4.75, Monday........$2.98

Majestic Ironing Board with stand, best ironing board made, guaranteed; price $1.98, Monday........$1.35

Guaranteed Ironing Board with stand; price $1.50, Monday at........98c

6-ft. strong braced Step Ladder; price $1.50, Monday........89c

6-ft. Step Ladder; price $1.00, Monday........59c

16-gallon Garbage Can, covered; price $1.50, Monday........98c

75c decorated Japanned Bread Boxes........39c

Extra strong Household Wringer Bench, with stand to hold two large tubs, folds up; price $2.50, Monday........$1.39

$8.00 Rotary Washers $4.75

Galvanized Rotary—Typhoon, Waverly, O. K Washer and about 25 other brands to select from, Monday........$4.75

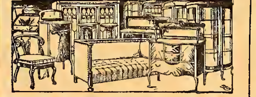
The Easy $10 Ak-Sar-Ben Washer........$3.98

Some 15 to 20 other washers........$1.00 $1.98 up to $2.50

Large Western Washers........$2.50

Round American Washers........$2.98

Please do not telephone for articles in this sale, it will pay you to select them yourself.



Rousing Furniture Specials This Week

You find combined in these offerings high quality, good style and low price—the three requisites of a bargain—and they're all truly rare bargains. None can afford to miss this matchless opportunity.

Couches and Bed Davenports

$29.50 Bed Davenport, fabricoid upholstered........$24.95
$35.00 Bed Davenport, Verona upholstering........$28.50
$55.00 Bed Davenport, leather upholstered........$42.50
$18.00 Couch, upholstered in Verona, at........$13.50
$19.50 Couch, upholstered in car plush, at........$13.75
$24.50 Couch, upholstered in leather, at........$19.75
$35.00 Couch, upholstered in leather, at........$26.50

China Cabinets in newest patterns, solid quartered oak and finely finished. Four great snaps for the week.

$19.50 China Cabinet.. $16.00
$23.50 China Cabinet.. $18.50
$28.00 China Cabinet.. $21.00
$35.00 China Cabinet...$26.50

Several splendid bargains in Dressers, Chiffoniers and Commodes, Mahogany and Walnut, Maple, Oak. Values that will delight the careful buyer.

$9.50 buys a 3-drawer Dresser with solid oak case, large plate mirror, worth $13.50 at any time.

Dining Chairs, high back, bolted arm, veneer seat, flat spindles, unprecedented value, at........89¢

Many Other Specials. Don't Fail to Come.

Monday Bargains in Crockery

All sizes baking dishes, each 10¢
Salt Boxes, each........12½¢
Tea Jars, each........9¢
8 Cup Tea Pots........25¢
No. 2 Glass Lamps, complete. 23¢

Metal lamps, complete with shade, at........$1.25
Decorated Cuspidors, each.. 19¢
Just received a large shipment of fish globes at a very low price.

Women's Waists

An immense assortment of new spring styles in high class linen and lingerie waists, best variety and choicest values shown in Omaha at from $1.00 to $5.00

$2.00 Waists Monday 69c—One big lot of waists in ginghams, madras and union cloth; white, black and colors; actual values to $2.00, choice........69c

$7.50 Silk Underskirts—All colors, big assortment matchless bargains at........$3.95

$1.50 Flannelette Dressing Sacques, Monday at........49c

$2.00 Sateen Underskirts..98c

Children's Bonnets, worth $1.00, at........25c

Children's Bearskin Leggins—values to $1.50, choice........49c

Read Big Special Grocery Sale

For Monday.

Another Big Flour and Sugar Sale Monday.

21 lbs. best pure cane Granulated Sugar........$1.00

48-lb. sacks best fancy, high grade patent flour, nothing finer made, every sack guaranteed to give the best satisfaction, or your money refunded, per sack........$1.25

The best White or Yellow Corn Meal, per sack........15c
6 lbs. choice whole Japan Rice........25c
5 lbs. best Pearl Tapioca or Sago..25c
The best domestic Macaroni, pkg. 3½c
Condensed Milk, per can........7½c
Malta Vita, Egg-O-See or E C Corn Flakes, pkg........7½c
Large bottles Worcester Sauce, Pure Tomato Catsup or Pickles, assorted kinds........8½c
3 cans solid packed Tomatoes, Golden Pumpkin, Hominy, Squash or Baked Beans, can........8½c
1-lb. cans Assorted Soups........7½c
Bromangelon, Jellycon or Jello, per pkg........7½c
Fresh, crisp Gingersnaps, per lb...5c
The best Soda or Oyster Crackers, per lb........6c
The best crisp Pretzels, per lb... 6c

READ THE BIG DRIED FRUIT SALE FOR MONDAY.

Choice California Prunes, per lb. 3½c
Fancy California Cooking Figs, lb .5c
Fancy Cleaned Currants, per lb. 7½c
Fancy Muscatel Cooking Raisins, per pound........7½c
Fancy California Muir Peaches, per lb........8½c
Fancy California Dried Grapes, lb. 5c
Fancy California Bartlett Pears, lb........10c
Fancy California Moor Park Apricots, lb........10c
Fancy California Nectarines, lb .10c

Fancy New York Evaporated Apples, lb........6½c
Fancy Seeded Raisins, pkg........7½c

SPECIAL BUTTER, BUTTERINE AND CHEESE SALE.

Choice Dairy Butter, per lb........21c
Fancy Dairy Butter, per lb........23c
Fresh Country Creamery Butter, per lb........26c
Fancy No 1 Butterine, 2 lbs. for 25c

The Home of Fresh Vegetables.

2 heads fresh Leaf Lettuce........5c
3 bunches fresh Hothouse Radishes for........5c
Large bunch fresh Beets........4c
Large bunch fresh Carrots........4c
Large bunch fresh Turnips........4c
Large bunch fresh Onions........2½c
Head Lettuce, per head........5c
Fresh Cauliflower, per lb........5c
Fresh Sweet Potatoes, per lb........3½c
Old Beets, Carrots, Parsnips or Turnips, per lb........2c
Fancy Cabbage, per lb........2½c
Fancy Wax Beans per quart........10c
New Honey, per rack........12½c
Fancy 7-Crown Figs, per lb........15c

Buy Only the Highland Navels.

We are headquarters in Omaha for these high quality Oranges.

Regular 12½c size, per dozen........7½c
Regular 15c size, per dozen........10c
Regular 20c size, per dozen........15c
Regular 30c size, per dozen........20c
Regular 35c size, per dozen........25c
All other sizes in comparison.

Don't Forget **Try Hayden's First** It Pays